erne home with this conviction: that until the Society previded comfortable homes they had better not send any more immigrants to Liberia. But of all phases in the world, with suitable precautions, Liberia was best adapted to the moral and social well-being of the American African.

LUBSFORD LOVE, a colored man of Boston, rose from among the audience and said: I am much pleased to hear of the prosperity of Mr. Hooper. Mr. Hooper yself a slave on the same plantation in

Raleigh, N. C., for thirty years.

John Marshall of Massachusetts, another colored man, said he was glad that he had come; he had been man, said he was gind that he had come; he had been a slave for twenty-eight years in Virginia and fought himself free, but in all this land he had not bond peace for his feet. In common with his people he had entertained a great prejudice against this Society, but from what he had heard there he was convinced that Liberia was the only country for the rest and elevation of his people [Applance].

The Rev. Mr. PINKEY stated that the average achieved the state of the surface of the s

Amating mortality of the immigrants forwarded by this Society did not exceed five per cent a year.

▲ Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Waven, and the meeting adjourned to meet this evening in Dr. Bethune's Church, Brooklyn.

RECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN. The Annual Meeting of this Society was held last Monday evening, for the choice of Trustees to fill

vacancies, and for other business.

The Trustees' Report stated the number of far in the congregation to be 80, besides a considerable is the congregation to be 80, besides a considerable number of single persons; that 13 families had been added to the church the last year, and 4 had left, having removed from the city. The Sunday-school has 105 children enrolled, with an average attendance of 80. The pastor has the superintendence of the school, and there is a well-selected library, for its use, of 352 volumes. The semi-anouthly meetings of the Benevolent Society' and "social meetings," had been well attended the past winter. The subject of procuring a church edifice for their accommodation was considered, and a committee appointed to make hoquiries for a site, and with power to call a fature meeting, and report the result of their investigations.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. A Business Meeting was held yesterday, at which there was a spirited discussion on Kansas matters and other themes of Slavery interest, after which the resplutions heretofore printed were adopted, as were some other ones of a similar nature.

The following officers were elected for the year:

President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Secretaries—Edmund Quincy, Sidney H. Gay, Wendell

Treasurer Francis Jackson.
The Convention adjourned sine die.

CATHOLIC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

## SPEECH OF BISHOP McGILL.

The opening of the Eighth Provincial Council of Bal-timere took place yesterday morning in the Cathedral, and at an early hour that vast edifice was througed in every part with those desirous of witnessing the in-beresting ceremonies attending the celebration of High

Appended is a list of the members of the Council, and the dioceses they represent, followed by the names

and the diocesses they represent, followed by the names of the officers:

The Most Rev. F. P. Kenrick, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, the Ri. Rev. Richard Whelam, B.D., Bishop of Wheeling; the Ri. Rev. M. O'Connor, D.D., Pishop of Pittsburgh; the Rt. Rev. John McGill, D.D., Bishop of Relimond; the Rt. Rev. John McGill, D.D., Bishop of Philadelphia; the Rt. Rev. Joshus Young, D.D., Bishop of Fridar Scheman, the Rt. Rev. Joshus Young, D.D., Bishop of Fridar Scheman, the Rt. Rev. Joshus Young, D.D., Bishop of Rev. Archbishop Kennick, Promotors, the Very Rev., Farnels L'Homme; Notary, the Rev. B. Edward Damphoux, Secretailes, the Rev. James A. Corcora, D.D., the Rev. Thomas Foley, Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. Mr. Kerte; Cantors, the Rev. H. Rouxe, the Rev. D. L. Lyman.

nies, the Rev. Mr. Ferte; Cantors, the Rev. H. Rouxe, the Rev. D. L. Lyman.

The Bishops, officers and attendants having assembled in the Archbishop's residence, at 11 o'clock, there formed in procession in the following order:

Thuriter; Cross-bearer and Acothytes; Theological Students of R. Mary's Seminary; thirty Priest in chasulas; the Very Rev. P. S. Lynch, D. D., Administrator of Charleston, S. C., the Very Rev. June Barry, Administrator of Savannah; the Bishops of the council shove named, the Rev. Mesers. Elder and McNally, Descens and Subdeacon; the Rev. Mr. L'Homme, Subdeacon, and the Very Rev. Mesers. Coakery and Foley, Descens of Home; the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, E. P. Kenrick.

Leaving the dwelling they passed round the south side.

Descens of House; the Most Rev. Archisaco of Battmore, E. P. Kenrick.

Leaving the dwelling they passed round the south side of the church—the yard of which was also crowded with spectators—entering by the main aide.

As the procession entered the church the congregation rose, and Vollandi's Cornet Band performed a grand march by Thomas Contes in that style of excellence so peculiar to them. The whole body in procession entered the inclosure around the altar, in front of which those who were not officiating in the ceremonies formed a half circle. Archibishop Keurick being then clothed in his official robes, proceeded to the celebration of High Mass, in which he was aided by a number of Bishops from abroad, and during these soleum rites the powerful and excellent choir attached to this church effectively sung a collection of sacred and appropriate music.

church effectively sung a collection of sacred and appropriate music.

This was followed by the reading of the fourth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians by Bishop McGill, at the close of which he delivered a discourse. He commenced the same by reviewing the objects of the Council, the opening proceedings of which they had been celebrating—they being for the purpose of consultation on the part of those Bishops whose diocesses are included in the supervision of this Council as to the wants and interests of their membership.

The reversed speaker then proceeded to impress upon his hearers the duty they owned to their Creator, who had sent his only son, Christ Jesus, to dwell with the children of earth to secure the salvation of Adam's race, and as Christ had identified himself with men to better effect the objects of his earthly mission—that of the redecuption of man—so should man live close to better effect the objects of his earthly mission—that of the redemption of man—so should man live close to God and identify himself with God, having had set them a glorious example for so doing—the word of God showing them that in so much as they obeyed this injunction and followed this example in life, should they realize the blessings of Heaven in death. In the selection of the first teachers of his Gospel, the contin-ned,) God has fully shown that salvation was not of an exclusive character—not designed for one class or the

Chey realize the blessings of Heaven in death. In the selection of the first teachers of his Gospiel, the continued.) God has fully shown that salvation was not of an exclusive character—not designed for one class or the other of the children of earth, but to every one of the race of Adam was salvation freely offered.

After dwelling at some length upon the characters of the disciples selected by God as his messengers upon earth, and the opposition with which their endeavors to win the sons and daughters of earth to the cause of Christ was met, he proceeded to speak of man being disposed, in his natural state, to resist salvation, and although he might be brought to see his error, still all human agency to redeem him would prove ineffectual maless Divine power be brought to indusence his mind; and man must not merely ask for Divine blessings, but ask in such a manner as is acceptable to God.

He next proceeded to consider the form Christ had given his church after the selection of his twelve disciples, and urged that Biblical history and the history of the Roman Church proved that it had descended directly from that established by Christ, the constitution and forms thereof being those placed by Christian charge to the twelve teachers he had chosen. Foreseeing what his church would be compelled to contend against, and for the purpose of impressing man with the sincerity of his purpose in his mission to carth, he calmly suffered the most cruci death, meekly submitting to all the tortures his persecutors and murderers—eperated upon as they were by Satan, the great enemy of the Charch of God—could in the sindulness of their hearts inflict upon his blessed body.

He died to establish this church—died that man might live, but before suffering death upon the cross established through his disciples the constitution and form of his church, that those who were really his followers might evince their sincerity by their observance of the religious rites he had left in charge of the twelve piliars of his church, that those

In concluding his able discourse, of which the above but a brief sketch, the reverend contlares to In concluding his able discourse, of which the above is but a brief sketch, the reverend gentleman spoke of the many predictions that had been made, from the establishment of the church to the present day, of its eventual downfall, all of which pre-dictions had been proven mere fallacy. Calumny, he contended, had been heaped upon its membership, and some of its opponents had even gone so far as to charge that its worshipers were not fit to become citizens of this great republic; still, to so great an extent is it surrounded by divine influence and protection, that all efforts to destroy its onward march have, instead of impeding its progress, lended to spread its branches throughout protection, that all efforts to destroy its onward march have, instead of impeding its progress, lended to spread its branches throughout protection, that all efforts to destroy its onward march have, instead of impeding its progress, lended to spread its branches throughout protection, that all efforts to destroy its onward march have, instead of impeding its progress, lended to spread its branches throughout progress.

world.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks, further religious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the gious exercises were observed by the members of the means to establish themselves comfortably in their means to establish themselves comfortably

KNOW-NOTHING ELECTION RIOTS IN LOUISVILLE.

Saturday morning early a crowd of juckals, hyenas and bawdy-house bullies took possession of the polis in the First and Second Wards, swearing that no anti-Know-Nothing, foreigner or not, should be allowed to vote, or even approach the polis; and they kept their word faithfully. A few of the incidents we will give our readers.

their word faithfully. A few of the incidents we will give our readers.

Dr. Strader, passing down Main-st. from the polls, was stoned by the crowd, and compelled to run. This was about the beginning.

An aged German, some sixty years old, was standing on the door-siil of his house on Clay-st., near Main, saying nothing to anybody, when the crowd assanited him, dragged him into the street, and beat him. R. F. Baird, Esq. endeavored to protect him, but without swail.

saulted him, dragged him into the First Ward polls while out avail.

Geo. W. Noble went into the First Ward polls while the crowd were off at a fight, and deposited his vote. On coming out a large man asked him how he voted. "As I pleased," was the reply, when he was knocked down. Getting up, he was knocked down a second and a third time, and then dragged some distance by the hair of his head.

An old German, apparently about 70 years of age, was beaten almost to a jelly, and left covered with blood. Young Bamberger, in quietly passing along, was pursued for several squares, and succeeded in escaping only by hiding in an old building.

A large crowd pursued two Germans from the First Ward polls to the United States Brewery, on Market just below Wenzelst. An aged man secang the crowd coming, hurried to pass through a private alley into his own house. Before he could open the gate and pass in two or more assaulted him and knocked him down. Trying to get up, he begged for his life; but not his age, his gray hairs nor his entreaties were of any avail; the miscreant assaulting him struck with a slung-shot—the blow minsed its aim, striking the wall of the home. At that moment the crowd diverted attention to the hone of P. Merkel, keeper of the brewery, and the poor old man escaped.

The main crows were furious in their pursuit of the

house of P. Merkel, keeper of the brewery, and the poor old man escaped.

The main crowd were furious in their pursuit of the two young Germans. They assaulted the house, demolished the bar room, breaking everything in it, and beat Mr. Merkel in a most cruel manner. Not satisfied, the mole pushed on through the house, breaking and tearing to pieces all that came in their way—thairs, bede, dishes, pictures, glasses. Up stairs they pushed, into the room where Mrs. Merkel and her children were, some one struck her a severe blow on the shoulder. Four or five shots were fired into the room where the children were.

here the children were. Chas. Hunt, Merkel's driver, was pursued up stairs and shot at, the ball lodging in the door-casing above his head; the crowd overtook him, knocked him down and beat him nearly to death.

All the furniture in the house, except in two small

All the furniture in the house, except in two small rooms back, was entirely destroyed. Mr. Hunt was rebbed of \$15. The money drawer in Mr. Merkel's bar-room was rifled of its contents, something over \$50. The two young Germans, J. Snyder and C. Raich, were cut and mangled in a terrible manner; one of them will in all probability lose one of his eyes; an attempt was made to fire the house.

The crowd, returning from the brewery, stopped a mikman's wagon. The young son of the mikman, frightened, jumped out and ran down the street servaning with terror. A blacksmith near by rushed out and endeavered to protect him; for this humane attempt the crowd stoned him.

A funeral, proceeding up Jefferson-st, to the grave-yard, was stoned.

vard, was stoned. The drug-store, corner of Main and Campbell, was

The drug-store, corner of Main and Campbell, was stoned.

A shoe-store, on Main, near Clay, was also stoned.

A wagoner from Shelby County, while passing along quietly, was assaulted and forced to run.

In the Second Ward, about 2 o'clock, a German living on Jefferson-st., between Preston and Jacksonste,, stepped out of his house to take a child of his from the sidewalk, when a crowd that was passing for "some fun," knocked him down with the infant in his arms.

his arms.

About the same time Mr. Frishe, a candidate for magistrate, went with a friend to the Second Ward polls to vote, when they were assaulted and severely beaten.

Mr. Jacob Seibert, going to the polls, was knocked

Mr. Jacob Seibert, going to the polls, was knocked down by one and severely beaten by several others.

As Mr. W. Veitch was about entering the engine-house he was dragged out and beaten.

A crowd on Jefferson-st, knocked down an old German whitewasher, and while he was down stamped on him, kicked and beat him. About a square further off the same crowd assaulted an old man—a very old man, a poor man, whose clothes were all tattered and torn, whose steps were feeble with the weight of years on his head—and him they beat unmercifully.

Captain Knapp was assaulted, but managed to escape. A mechanic, returning from his day's work, passing on the opposite side of the street, was assaulted and chased several squares.

The following persons were also beaten, but we are unable to give the circumstances: John Hess, Felix—, a blacksmith, living cast of the Woodland Garden, and John Mann.

en, and John Mann.
The First Ward was the scene in the afternoon of

The First Ward was the seene in the afternoon of great excitement—platels firing—men running—women and children screaming—nor was the firing confined to the vicinity of the polls.

Mr. William Gray, who had been quietly watching most of the forenoon for an opportunity to vote without meeting violence, and who returned after dinner, at last took advantage of the absence of the crowd, which was off chasing some unfortunate foreigner, and deposited his vote. On coming out he was stopped by one of the crowd which was then returning and struck on the head.

on the head.

Mr. Gray was seen to replace his hat, and then drawing a double-barreled pistol, fired; before he could fire the second barrel three pistols were fired at him; he shot the second time and field, no less than fifteen to twenty shots being fired after him. He field into a stock-yard and endeavored to hide behind a pig-pen; eight balls were picked out of the fence behind which he took refuge; six holes were made in its hat, and two balls were lodged in his body—one in the fleshy part of each thigh.

Officers Gilmore and Hammond interfered and took him home in a wagon. With the exception of this interference, there were no police about; the City Marterier of the control of the

terference, there were no police about; the City Mar-shal was not on the ground all day; the Know-Nothing Mayor was not there; the deputy sheriff was appealed to to preserve the peace, but replied that he was a quiet man, and the people usus take care of them-

selves.

There are other incidents connected with the elec-tion, for which we have not room; they are, however, of the same stamp as above mentioned. In all, there were not less than from 100 to 150 persons injured

during the day, in the two wards.

To the exertions of officers Gilmore and Hammond Mr. Gray owes his life; had it not been that they, maded, interfered and rescued him from the infuriated mob, he would most certainly bave been killed.

## FROM TEXAS.

From The New-Orleans Pionyme of May 2.

The steamship Perseverance, Capi. Piace, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived yesterday, bringing Galveston papers of the 28th ult.

The Galveston News furnishes the following para-

graphs:
"There has been a larger amount of cotion brought

The Contestor New tunishes are colorwing paragraphs:

"There has been a larger amount of cotion brought to this port during the past week than any previous week this season, the total amount being near 2,000 bales. The receipts in Houston during the same time are said to be much larger, perhaps twice as much. We understand the streets of Houston are constantly crowded with teams. The planters seemed to have given up the idea of having navigation this year, and are therefore taking advantage of the present time roads to wagon their cotten to market. The merchants of Houston are consequently doing a heavier business than was ever before done there at this or perhaps any other season of the year.

"We understand that a contract has been entered into between Mr. J. H. Wells and the Galveston and Red River Railroad Company, by which Mr. Wells obligates himself with ample security to complete forty-five miles of the road from Houston, and have it in running order before the 10th of January next, as required by the charter. We also learn that Mr. Burke has entered into a similar contract with the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company to complete twenty-five miles of that road from Virginia Point by the 1st of February, and thus save the charter of this Company. We hear from a gentleman just from Clear Greek that there are now about fifty or sixty hands at work grading terminated. Both these Companies, it is said, have already secured the iron for the said treaty-five miles, a part of which is now on its way to this port. Such is the report."

A party of French emigrants, about forty is number, passed through Anderson a few days ago on their way to Dallas. They belong to the colony which Mr.

passed through Anderson a few days ago on their way to Dallas. They belong to the colony which M. Considerant is engaged in establishing. The Central

This party seemed to be well provided with the

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
FRIDAY, May 11.—The President J. O. BARKER,
eq., in the chair. The minutes were read and ap-

The report of the Committee on Fire Department to The report of the Committee on Fire Department to suspend George Kimberley and other members of Engine Company No. 10 for four months was adopted.

On motion of Ald. Howard, the report of the Special Committee in fevor of changing the name of Authonyest, to that of Worthest, was brought up. Adopted by a vote of 16 to 4.

The name of Little Water-st, was changed to that of Mission-place by a vote of 17 to 3.

Special Meeting of the Board—Aid. Williamson offered the following resolutions:

Special Meeting of the Board—Aid. WILLIAMSON offered the following resolutions:

Resided, That the Board of Aldermen hereby give notice to his Henor the Mayor that they will meet in convention on Tuesday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P.M., in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of filing existing vacancies in the offices of Folice, and District Court clerks:

Resided, That the Clerk of this Board serve a copy of the above resolution duly attested, on his Honor the Mayor.

Adopted:

lopted.
tates Island Ferry—The Report of the Board of

Staten Island Ferry—The Report of the Board of Common Council in relation to the lease of Staten Island Ferry from foot of Whitehall-st. was adopted. Resolutions of the Board of Councilmen, on the distribution and disposition of copies of the Laws in relation to the City of New York, and to present the Hou. E. Davies with twenty-five copies, were concurred in. The Broadsay Raitroad—The preamble and resolution repealing the grant made to Jacob Sharp and others on the Both May, 1852, and which still remain upon the records of the Common Council, were returned from the Board of Councilmen non-concurred in, and this Board adhered to its former action in favor of repealing, and appointed Ald. Howard, Ely, Varian, Wakeman and C. H. Tucker a Committee of Conference.

onference.

The Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of suspending Engine Co. No. 15 for three months, was taken up. Referred to the Fire Commis-

The Report of the Committee on Public Health, in relation to paying W. B. Reynolds for property appraised in February for removal of offal. Entered at right on minutes and referred.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Prison Association of New-York was held on Thursday evening in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. The attendance

At the time for the commencement of the exercises they were opened by a chant appropriate to the oc-There were upon the stand the Rev. Dr. Osgood.

R. N. Havens, President of the Society, Dr. Griscom, Peter Cooper, the Hon. S. L. Macomber, Wm. Rus sell, Abram Beal, Agent of the Society, and others,

Mr. Havens made some remarks relative to the ob-

Mr. Haves made some remarks relative to the objects of the Society. Its aim is to look after the welfare of prisoners while in prison and after their discharge, the condition of prisons and similar works of usefulness pertaining to this class of delinquents.

The abstract of the Annual Report was read by France Ballance, Secretary of the Society:

The Report alludes to the fact that previous to the organization of the Association in 1844 there were no systematic efforts made in the State for the aid of discharged convicts, nor for the protection of those detained on the charge of crime against the extortions of unprincipled lawyers or the malice of persecutors.

The result of the exposure of frauds by the Special Committee of the Legislature of 1824 has been such, that the Executive Committee are now assured by one of the Inspectors that hereafter this Association will be permitted to perform the duties of examination in the manner prescribed by their Charter.

The report, in its closing observations on general matters connected with the State Prisons, says:

"It is a deep rooted conviction with the members of the Science of penciony, the experiments and successes of other Governments in the treatment of criminals; the increasing light and intelligence among our own people; the duty we owe to each other association under direction of all our prisons prison systems and criminal laws, with a view to each changes will be a sociation of the time."

The report recommends that this should be done by the Association under direction of the Legislature, or by a commission of three or five gentlemen to be appointed by the Legislature, and to be selected with particular regard to their qualification for the work. The Commissioners should thoroughly examine all our prisons and prison systems, compare them with those of other States and countries, point out the modifications which would insure us the full benefit of all improvements made elsewhere, estimate the cost of such changes, prepare plans accordingly, and report to wisely and beneficially.

Crime in the City of New-York—The arrests for offices of all descriptions.

1851
The arrests for intexications and misdemeanors gen-
erally arising from intemperance, during the same
years, were in
1851
1622
Places where intoxicating liquors are sold:
Dec. 31, 1858. Dec. 31, 1854.
In Reensed shops
In unlicensed shops 244 1,561

lax police, therefore, there might be an actual increase of crime, while the number of commitments and consequently of convictions would lead a casual observer to infer a decrease. But with a growing activity and faithfulness in the police there would naturally be, especially during its transition state from laxify to efficiency, an increase in the commitments, and this too, even with a reduction in the number of liquor-sellers. During the years named there was a marked and continue of the property of the

During the years named there was a marked and continuing improvement in the police, which satisfactorily accounts for the increased number of guests.

The Report of the Warden of the City Prison to the Board of Ten Governors states that there were received into the prisons in 15-54-30,691 persons, of whom 25,371 were committed for intemperance. He cautions the public not to be misled by these figures, remarking that "it is not unusual to have during the year the "same person committed eight or ten times for that of fense, and in some instances as often as twice in one "week; and each case being a distinct commitment, "swells the number to that above stated." But it is as well to guard against erroneous influences in the opposite direction.

osite direction.

The expense to the City is just as great as though each unit of the number represented an individual. Tax-payers need not therefore feel themselves relieved from one cent of their bills because some of these mis-erable victims of an unholy traffic are "committed

erable victims of an unboly traffic are "committed "eight or ten times within the year."

But allowing even 5,000 for the extra commitments of the same individuals—probably a large allowance—there would still remain 20,000 human beings, each endowed with the highest capacities for good or ill, enjoyment or suffering, reduced to the extreme of degradation by the legalized temptations of society.

The crimes against property in the City, including arsen, attempt to steal, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, felony, fraud, gambling, grand, petit and constructive larceny, passing counterfeit money, obtaining goods under false precesses, picking pockets, robbery and receiving stolen goods, were in [18].

The following table exhibits, as nearly as mere figures can, the extent of the services of the Association, through the Agent of its Discharged Convict and Detention Committee during the year 1554; Stuations obtained for discharged convicts from Sing Sing. 41 Singuisms obtained for discharged convicts from Blackwell's Island. is discharged through our recommendation.

ne to shore with money some furnished with citching, & points examined and advice and seletance afforded, mplants atmosphed by our advice tay of discharged and decomed prisoners sided in various The good thus effected has all been performed with the small sum of \$3,000 P2—our total receipts for the year; but of this, \$1,423 37 was the remainder of the legacy of Miss Demitt, made several years since. The expanditures were as follows:

Salaries of agents and clerks... Office rent, No. 15 Centre-st... Discharged convicts account.

Home for female discharged convicts.
Printing, and other incidental expenses.
Balance due Tresouver, January J. 1854.
Balance on hand December 31, 1854. Total ..... ----- 63.000 62 Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton Counties. The Rev. Mr. Cuyles was then announced. The

highest form of goodness is shown in promoting the human weal. This Institution has in view first, the human weal. This Institution has in view first, the prevention of crime and next the saving of the criminal. This Society ought to have brought to-night a full house. The people of New-York ought to feel a deep and abiding interest in this Institution. If there is any one portion of the Bible upon which above another this Institution is founded it is upon the parable of the Prodigal Son. This Society aims to open the doors of society to the outcast and to raise him from the depths to which he has fallen. This is a part of its object. The condition of the very prison in which Banyon's Pilgrim's Progress found its birth, Bedford Jail, was the source of the inspiration of this movement of its object. The condition of the very prison is which Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress found its birth, Bedford Jail, was the source of the inspiration of this movement for the prisoner. He gave a sketch of the operations for the reformation of the thieves of London. He spoke of the difficulty of restoring prisoners to good positions. The fact that they have been incarcerated in a prison cell weighs upon them, and they feel, as every one saw, "jail-bird" written upon their backs, or could rend it in their countenances. The idea has got abroad this is a sort of a Cologne water extablishment, which seeks to dissuade from the commission of crime, and was designed to make prisons a sort of easy lounging-place in which prisoners are better off than they would be out of them. It does nothing to prevent the severity of punishment incident to the proper administration of the law, but it wishes to reform prisons and prevent them approaching the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta, as Howard saw it. We want to make prison discipline as perfect as possible, and to effect this the Prison Association gathers information upon this subject from all parts of the world and diffuses it widely. After some further remarks he closed his speech. After some further remarks he closed his speech.

Mr. ARRAM BEAL, Agent of the Association, was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he gave an idea of his duties in visiting the prisons gave an idea of his duties in visiting the prisons of New-York and vicinity, and mentioned that 2,000 persons had been included in the operations of the Society during the past year. He gave affecting incidents of these cases, and stated the relief afforded to them. The Association never interferes between the Bench and the Executive, although the speaker, as an individual, not as an Agent, has become acquainted with cases in which Executive elemency ought to Interpose and has sought it with success. Of 5d discharged convicts from Sing Sing, for whom the Association has obtained situations, only one has been recommitted for crime. After speaking at some length, he closed.

This Society, the Président then stated, is supported This Society, the President then stated, is supported

by contributions. It receives no appropriations from the City or State, and any contributions sent to the office at No. 13 Centre-st. will be thankfully received. The Rev. Dr. Orgood was announced, but owing to the lateness of the hour spoke briefly but eleto the lateness of the hoar spoke briefly but en-quently upen the subject. He spoke of the growing contempt for labor, which he regarded as one of the fruits of the Slavery of the South, and which prompted so many of our young men to live by their wits rather than by labor, and thus they resort to crime. Our Young America also is developing its features of dissi-pation and crime, which promises to swell our Newgate calcular.

Dr. Oscoon then pronounced the benediction and

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.

Tuesday, May 8.—Judge Livinoston in the Chair.
Judge Maios, Secretary, read several papers, one of which treated of the slow progress of agricultural improvement. With all the weather maxims extant, none provement. With all the weather maxims extant, none can be relied on. Some think we have arrived at a meteoric period that affects the productions of the earth. We can now by telegraph ascertain the approach of storms, but we cannot foresee drouth. The farmer needs some certain means of tilling the earth with the same increased speed that is applied to steaming over the overa. ng over the ocean.

To Prevent Grubs Eating Corn.-A Michigan

farmer gives the following directions to save corn from grubs: He punches holes in the earth around each hill, into which the grubs tumble and either die or are exten up by the birds that come to pull up the corn.

About Deep Plowing .- Solon Rominson read extracts from a letter from a Connecticut farmer, stating that the writer does not believe that Prof. Mapes of Geo. E. Waring, Jr., ever plowed a lot eighteen inches deep. He also commented considerably upon the fact that so young a man as Waring should pretend to publish a book upon Scientific Agriculture. Mr. Robinson said this only shows the tendency of the minds of the old farmers to discard everything but their own personal experience. They cannot see how a young man like Mr. Waring can teach "experienced old men" anything about farming; and because they never saw ground plowed as Mr. Waring is plowing, with a plow that weighs 200 pounds and three horses that weigh 1,200 each, they won't believe it can be plowed a foot and a half deep. I know I saw last week at Prof. Mapes's a plow running full that depth. True, it was a subsoil plow, but a turning plow might run the same depth, and the subsoil plow might run in the bottom of the furrow so as to leesen the earth two to three feet deep. I have no doubt that Mr. Waring is running his plow by the acreeighteen inches deep, for he said it, and I believe him, and others have seen and measured for tennestees, and know it. Perhaps the writer of the letter will call this "all talk," but that won't alter its truthfulness.

Prof. Mapes—I expect this sort of doubt. This is Geo. E. Waring, Jr., ever plowed a lot eighteen inches

Prof. Mares—I expect this sort of doubt. This is not the first time that Mr. Waring has been sneered at because he published a book called "Elements of 'Agriculture." It seems to be a misfortune for him and it outsells any agricultural work ever published in this country. Mr. Waring is a young man of energy, and possesses an inquiring mind. Mn. Frank of Brooklyn said he was not surprised

that the writer of the letter doubted, since that was the style of all the agricultural papers. They are always style of all the agricultural papers. They are aways doubting, and treat accounts of improvements with a sneer or a doubt of their truth. Agricultural papers, as a general thing, are following after instead of leading the mind forward to improvement. The editors seem to have made no advance for 15 or 20 years.

Prof. Marks—We want more facts stated—not disputes and quibbles. Facts clicit facts. A few years

ago the art of staining glass was not known. At a Club, something like this—only that was composed of mechanics—a member stated as a fact that he stained glass blue with cobalt. Another said he knew nothing about blue, but he could color it red with case. Fi-nally, others came forward with their facts applied to other colors, and when all were combined the result was a mass of facts that has produced the beautiful combinations of colored glass, equaling the art when applied to the old cathedral windows centuries ago in Europe. Yet facts are sometimes doubted—sometimes disputed. The State Agricultural Society of Massaisputed. The State Agricultural Society of Massa-chusetts once published a grave caution against alka-line washes for fruit trees, because some one, by a wrong application, had killed his trees. Stilleit is a fact that soda dissolved in water decomposes dead wood and bark and cleans the trees and destroys the insects. Now if a fool should tell you this fact, it would still be truth, and you might profit by it. It is a fact that 160 bushels of corn have been grown upon one agre, and doubting or denying it won't alter the a fact that lee bushels of corn have been grown upon
one acre, and doubting or denying it won't alter tha
fact. Some won't believe it, because they cannot grow
as much. They are like the man that won't believe in
deep plowing, because he never plowed so deep.
Transplanting Trees.—The Chairman called upon

Prof. Mapes to speak upon this question.

Prof. Marzs-I wish somebody else would speak. I talk so much it seems to be a sort of monopoly. But if no one else will, I will state my views of transplanting such trees as the peach, nectarine, apricot, &c. Just at the surface is a soft line, called the cotolectors. In transplanting, set this an inch higher than it stood before. If planted deeper, the worm will be sure to enter. In Persia, the peach is a native and of slow growth. Here it is an exotic, and very delicate. In transplanting I trim off all the limbs and let them branch out anew, evenly all around. Be careful never to break the top root. Dig large holes and fill with rich earth. Transplant peaches in the spring, and apples in the fall. Always head in the limbs. That is the true way to prune peach trees. The cotolectors of a pear tree are situated further from the ground and may be planted deeper. Pears are great consumers of potash. It is a good plan to place unleached ashes in the bottom of the hole. Scraps of leather and bones are also good. Always match transplanted trees. It is a good plan to bore with a peet anger in the bottom of the excavation and fill the holes with stones.

Charles Oakley—In my youth peaches were abuning such trees as the peach, nectarine, apricot, &c. CHARLES OAKLEY-In my youth peaches were abun-

some of them are alive yet. The surest time to plant peach trees is just as the bud is opening. It may put them back one year, but they will live five years

Several other subjects were discussed and much useful information elicited. The Club will meet again next Tuesday noon.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The regular weekly meeting was held on Wednesday, Mesers, Verplanck, Garrigne, Cumming, Kennedy, Purdy, Kelly and Carrigan were present, and transacted the following business:

Mr. E. D. Morous appeared and took his seat as Commissioner in place of Mr. Marshall, resigned.

On the report of the Special Committee it was Reaked. The the action of the Committee it was Reaked. The the section of the Committee it was Reaked. The the section of the Committee it was regarded to the President in the affirmative, and Mr. Kelly in the negative.]

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Mesers, Kennedy, Cumming and Carrigan were a Resolved. That the Special Committee on Castle Garden be, at the same are briefly an horized to make such temporary rangements for the occupancy of Castle Garden as well allow be landing of passengors without delay, at an expense net to preed one through allows.

Resolved. That a Special Committee of three be appointed to squire into and report the most eligible and appropriate plan for tring up Castle Guiden for the use of the Commissioners, its

the landing of pasters of the flowed be, and be is hereby inexceed one thousand dollars.

By Mr. KENNEDY:
Resolved. That Counsel of this Board be, and be is hereby inerructed to prepare a suitable form of notice to be served on
this at their arrival, requiring them to land their immigrant pasenergy as their arrival, requiring them to land their immigrant pasenergy for an understanding thereof, and that he report the same
to the Commissioners for their approval.

Communications from the MATOR on the subject of
complaints for violations of the law were referred to
the Counsel of the Board, with power to prosecute
where the evidence was certain.

2,235 Increase in 1825.

Receipts and Bisbursements.
Apprepate receipts to 2d inst.
Received since to 8th inst. . #114,#97 74 B.035 90 Total..... 

BARNUM'S BABY-SHOW-A PROTEST.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribuse: Sin: Some few weeks since, returning from a profes-sional engagement in Massachusetts which had detained me a month, I found a letter from P. T. Barnum, Esq., requesting me to act as one of the Committee of Women, whose duty should be to decide upon and award the premiums at what is called the Baby-Show, to be held at Barnum's Museum, New-York, sometim in June next; I forget the date.

Upon reading the letter in question I tossed it aside

as one of the things unentitled to a reply, and thought little more of it in relation to myself, being at that time encumbered with the cares consequent upon a time encumbered with the cares consequent upon a change of residence, and having also sickness in my family. Probably I should not have given it a second thought had not a friend last evening assured me that my name had already been made public as a member of said Committee. Under these circumstances I ask the privilege of a few words through the columns of THE TRIBUSE.

The There is a few words through the commission of the There is, and the words through the same is the better judge of his own vocations, and in getting up his various monstrous exhibitions, or exhibitions of monsters, he is evidently in his true sphere, and it is for the public to judge of its quality and to protect itself from the enlargement of any "sphere" detrimental to good taste and sound morals. But I feel keenly whatever tends to vitiate the finer sense, or degrade the position of my own sex, and as my name has been made public in connection with this premeditated exhibition. I am compelled to enter my protest lest I be thought capable of lending to it aid and countenance. I am conscious of a sense of profound pain and

I am conscious of a sense of profound pain and humilation to think any woman will countenance in any way a demonstration like the one proposed. No true woman can or will do so. Indeed I hardly think any full-born American woman would. It seems to me the natural modesty and decent common sense of the sex might be enough to protect them from what is utterly repugnant to the spirit of womanhood. There is something intrinsically revolting in this attempt to force aside the vail which screens and pretects the chesic matron, where she and her "pretty "brood" within the sanctuary of home are exampt from the rude goze of a prying curiosity, and thus thrusting her unblushingly into the public eye, with all the suggestions and none of the decencies of maternity.

that he was not been a hundred years ago, since youth is so objectionable. But with all the cavils at the author, none can find any fault with the work. It is a little, comprehensive work, without any precessions to originality; but certainly the author has succeeded in compiling from more compendious works a very valuable condensation of useful information for farmers, and it outsile any according to the fisher of her being, she will resent the implied insult offered her when invited to figure recognition.

human" live cattle-show.

I do hope and trust our women will have the taste, the decency and dignity to atterly ignore the projected Baby-Show.

Very respectfully,

No. 46 Staycesant-st., New York, May 4, 1853.

AN APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The Tenth Report of the Women's Prison Asso ciation and Home is now before the public-in fact, the first report since the Society has had an independent organization. It is written by the First Di rectress, Miss C. M. SEDGWICK, and is remarkable for its lack of over-statement and exaggeration; indeed t is surprising that so " ingenious a writer of fiction could have withstood the temptation to give a touch of her own delicate coloring to the details of the inter-

sting cases alluded to.

It will be seen that what the Society most need to It will be seen that what the Society most need to carry out their plans effectually is a suitable house. Will not some of the many who have built for themselves palaces contribute a few thousands toward erecting a plain, commodious house for the most friendless portion of humanity? Such investment will secure good interest, whose value, though unappreciated in the hey day of life, will be feelingly understood when heard and hands refuse to labor, and when the dult car will gladly catch the welcome words—"Insannoh as ye have done it unto one of "the least of these my brethren, ye have done it "unto me." It cannot be, when the blind, the dumb, the sick,

It cannot be, when the blind, the dumb, the sick, and the bereaved have had their claims so fully congidered, that the morally wretched shall be allowed to remain without the proper means for their well-being; and in no way can this be properly advanced without a suitable building for the judicious classification of

a suppose brings the innates.

It is confidently hoped that the Agent, who brings with her a certificate from the Society, will meet with sufficient success to enable the Managers to realize their long-cherished hopes.

7.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.-We learn that the Directors of this institution intend celebrating the Anniversary on the 17th inst, by a consecration of the building recently erected in Twenty-eighth-st., to gether with a Banquet and Ball at Nible's Saloon the evening. The ceremonies of consecration in the Jewish form, we have been informed, are peculiarly interesting and impressive, and will no doubt draw to gether a large portion of the religious community o all denominations. To place the establishment on fair footing, a considerable augmentation of the fund will be required, and the directors hope to receive from the benevolence of those who may witness the ceremony during the day and attend the entertainment in the evening, enough to make further appeals to the community unnecessary. As the object is an excellent one, we hope that they will realize their expects tions. Invitations may be procured of the Chairman of the Committee, Geo. Henriques, No. 26 Merchants' Exchange, who will also receive subscriptions and denations in aid of the funds.

## CITY ITEMS. COUNCILEES .- In the Board of Councilmen, last

evening, the session was mainly taken up with the discussion of a resolution to provide coursel to aid the Briggs Committee in prosecuting refractory witnesses. After some debate it was lost for want of a constitutional vote. A motion to reconsider, by Mr. Pinckney, was also lost. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Waddell, the resolution was again taken up, when a very long and animated discussion took place. While the debate was going on Ald. Briggs took his seat in the Beard, and although the Aldermen were is session, and the debate lasted for some home and a half or more, he did not leave the Council-chamber until the fate of the motion was de cided. The main point in dispute was whether the duty of counsel in such a case did not devolve upon the legal adviser of the Corporation; next to that doubt was the fear that Alderman Briggs would in his ardent Hindeo zeal swamp the City Treasury by hiring all the lawyers in the City. Not content with that, some feared that he might in his desperation even go so far as to engage Rufus Choate and John J. Crittenden to come and lead them in solid phalant against the refractory Matsell and his Know Nothing sids, so they wanted to limit his drawn on the Controller to \$200. Sam couldn't swal low any such proposition and eventually the resolution was adopted to allow him to hire lawyer ad libitum. It is but justice to the Board to state the the majority of those who advocated the resolution did so because they considered that the authority the Common Council had been set at naught, and the dignity of the Municipality insulted by the contumpression was that the investigation, of which he was the head and front, was a deep disgrace to the City; and not a few held such severe language as " Haba "made a great ass of himself, and will be a bigger one before he gets through"-all of which Ald. Briggs bore with the fortitude of a martyr, and as soon as was passed rushed into the Board of Aldermen with it, but us too late to get it voted upon, as they had al

The New City Hall Plan was read a third time, and, despite a feeble attempt made by three up-town meaers to change the locality to Madison-square, was so cepted, and the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 47 to 3:

a vote of 4.7 to 3:

Remired, (If the Board of Aldermen concur.) That the place
for a new City Hall, presented by Mosors. Albert Gilbert,
Thomas R. Jackson and Heart L. Stuart be, and the same are
bereby approved and adopted; and the Commissioner of Repairs
and Supplies is instructed to advertise for proposals for the ersetion of the soid building, according to law, and send the
same to the Common Council for confirmation; said building to
be erected in the Park, adjoining the present City Hall.

Resided, (If the Board of Aldermen concurs,) That the opecifications for a new City Hall be, and the same are hereby
adopted, and that the Commissioner of Resairs, in advertising
for proposals, receive them in accordance with the specifications
hereby adopted.

depted, and that the Common with the specifications for proposals, receive them in accordance with the specifications hereby adopted.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated, and a Special Committee consisting of Mossrs. Ridder, Barney, Mason, Dunlap and Radley, appointed to entertain a Com-

A resolution to offer a premium of \$500 for the beet plan for a steam fire-engine was adopted. A communication was received from the Controller in answer to resolution, stating that the sum received by the Col-lector of City Revenue since September, 1853, when Mr. Joseph Rose entered upon the duties, is \$682,458 00, and the amount of fees paid him, \$4,769 67. To Committee on Salaries and Offices. After some further business the Board adjourned.

THEATRICAL .- Mrs. Brougham has a benefit to night at Wallack's, the principal play being Bulwer's On Monday Mr. E. L. Davenport commences an

engagement at the Broadway, opening with "Love" and Loyalty," a piece very successful in other places but never played here. Miss Vining plays with him Mr. Burton will on Monday present "The Merry Wives of Windsor" with a very superior cast.

Mr. Hackett on the same night opens the Metropoli tan Theater with the same play, himself as " Falstaff. 'Henry IV" is in rehearsal.

PROF. SCHERB'S CLOSING LECTURE. - Prof. Scherb will Lecture on Gathe's Fanst this (Saturday) even ng, at the chapel of the University. It will be the

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS MANUFACTORY .-- At the corner of North Sixth and First-sts, in Williamsburgh. on the 1st of February last, there was a vacant spot of ground. American enterprise has been there, and now there is in operation upon that lot the first American Plate-Glass Manufactory, with furnaces and appurtenances capable of making plates ten feet wide twenty feet long, and from one-fourth to two and a half inches thick. A plate ten feet square can be made so strong that it will hold a tun weight, and so clear that we could read the fine print of THE TRIBUNE through a piece four inches thick. It is a singular fact that the best English plate-glass is made from American sand. This company have obtained their best sand from Cheshire in Massachusetts. They have also used sand from Delaware and New-Jersey, but are now experimenting with material from a locality nearer home, and those interested think they will be able to produce

glass so cheap that it will come into general use. On the afternoon of Thursday last the first great plate ever cast in America was made at this establish ment. To celebrate the event the proprietors invited many gentlemen from this and the adjoining cities to be present. The upper end of the factory was decorated for the occasion with flags, bouquets and emblems. A table and seats were provided for the guests, at the end of which was a raised platform for th Chairman, surmounted by the national flag, and draped with streamers and green boughs interwoven. pendant from the roof, and festooned the supporting pillars; and the effect of this ornamentation was ightened by the performances of an excellent band of music, which discoursed sweet sounds during the ex-

preises of the day

The mechanical resources of this establishment are very extensive. There is one furnace which has 13 pots, bolding 600 pounds of metal each. These pots are made of clay imported for the purpose, and made up on the premises. There are 12 overs 18 feet wide by 40 feet in length, and holding each 12 plates. When the pot containing the heated metal is taken from the oven it is scraped and cleaned of the seum which has accumulated on the top, and then lifted up by means of a windlass; the metal is then poured out upon at iron table, and pressed into shape by means of a pon-derous roller. This table is five feet wide by 14 feet in length. At first the metal is of a white heat, but it changes by rapid transitions to a beautiful burnt sienna color, and so remains for some moments. It is then run on a slide into the oven, where it remains in the proportion of two days and a half to the quarter inch in thickness. The operation of casting occupies about one minute to each plate.

After the successful conclusion of the casting, Moody Cummings, President of the Board of Directors, was called for, and made a brief and appropriate speech in favor of American manufactures and American labor-

The assemblage was afterward addressed by Prof. Mapes. Judge Beebe and other able exponents of the principle of the American Tariff. The feeling appeared to be unanimous on this question, and the speakers were listened to with much attention and greeted with applause. At the close of these exercises the celebration concluded with a social reunion of stockholders, employers, guests and workingmen at a dinner propared through the hospitality of the Directors.

We are requested to eall the attention of printers to the advertisement of the Newton Copper Type Com-pany, in yesterday's paper, which we cheerfully do, and add that we have used type copper-faced by this Company and their predecessors some three years, and consider it a valuable improvement.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION .- This body of Chy Teach-